paleoseti

The magazine for Ancient Astronaut & Lost Civilizations research

ANCIENT TECHNOLOGIES, CULTURES AND ADVENTURE

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The Silent Stones of Europe

Eisengruber Publishing

Letter from the Editor

Dear Readers,

This issue's foreword is a bit longer as I would like to inform you about necessary and in many ways exciting changes coming to Paleoseti Magazine and the accompanying website www.paleoseti.com
So far, the magazine was made possible by incredible dedication of a small team of individuals and contributors all of whom I want to thank from the bottom of my heart for their tireless work, research and dedication.

The production of the Magazine is a family run operation. Layout, editing and proofreading is a job which is incredibly time consuming for all people involved. All this effort is based on volunteer work by people with full time day jobs including myself.

PaleoSeti Magazine was never intended to be a big money maker and the "Donation based funding concept" was more of a symbolic nature. I also want to take the time to thank everybody who donated to our magazine and website over the years.

As time went on, PaleoSeti Magazine grew into a 30-40 page publication, packed with new research in the Ancient Astronaut and Lost Civilization fields.

Over the last decades, many Ancient Astronaut researchers have been criticized to be in the field "for the money only". We all have to live from something, so I don't think there is anything wrong with making money as long as the research is sound. But I think we have shown with PaleoSeti Magazine that we are not "in it for the money", instead we are genuinely dedicated to research and help puzzle together the true history of our civilization.

In the spirit of full disclosure I would like to present to you some numbers that speak for themselves:
Every issue of PaleoSeti Magazine is downloaded on average 1000 (one thousand) times per month. The suggested $1.50 donation was received (on average) so sparingly that we wouldn't even be able to buy a cup of coffee for our team on a regular basis.

Last issue (Issue 11), we decided that our cost and time effort is just too great in order offer the magazine for free and therefore switched to a $1.50 per-issue-pay concept. Unfortunately the readers did not support this concept at all and downloads basically stopped. Long story short: There is lots of interest as long as the information is free.

I guess, this is the digital world we are living in. This is why we spent the last year taking a break from the magazine and figure out what direction we want to go. The result of our thoughts you are reading now. In the future, we will publish individual articles in PDF format separately and we may start to introduce non-intrusive advertising on the page. A little store with merchandise might also be introduced. The articles will stay free. The articles will be published as soon as we have them done, without specific deadlines. That will help us to bring you exciting new research quicker and more effectively.

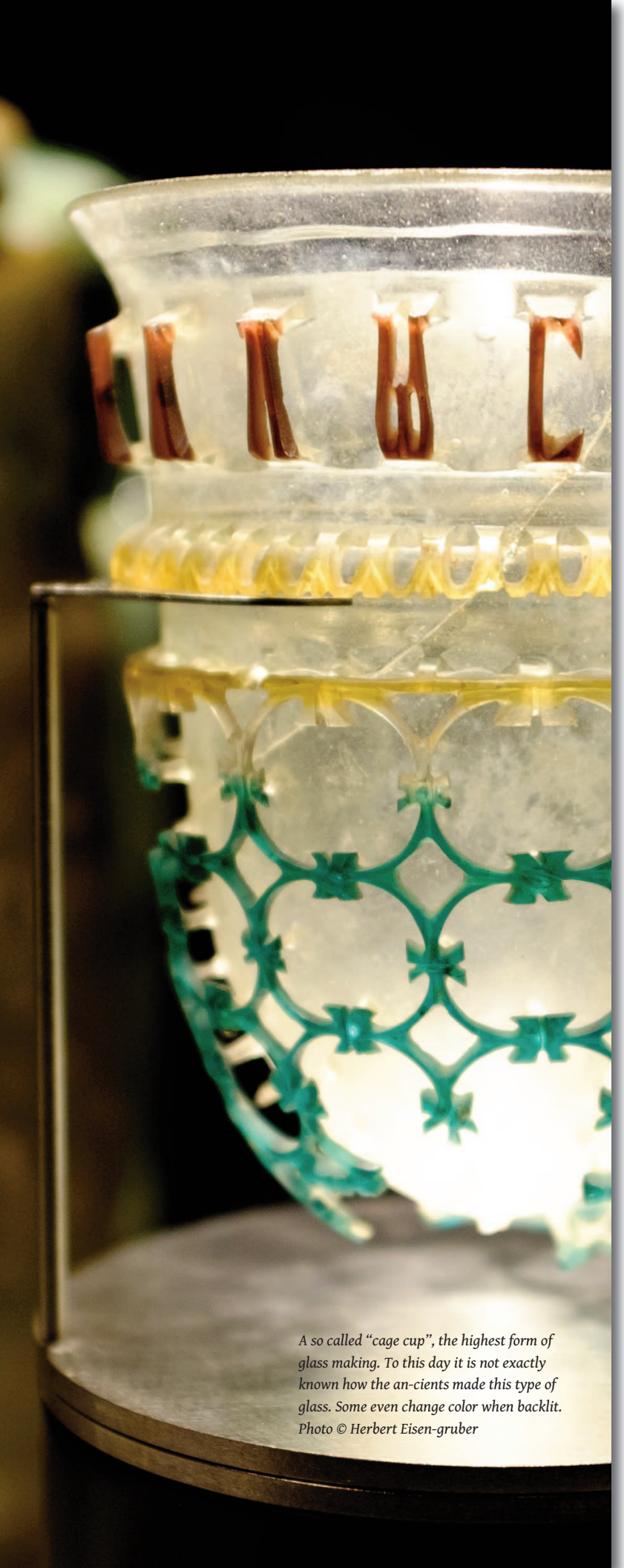
But we didn't only spend last year thinking about a new concept for the magazine. We also spent a lot of time on research. So stay tuned for surprises we will present to you. We found some pretty exciting stuff and visited even more exciting places. Stay with us, bookmark our page and you will see. We are also establishing our presence on Twitter as it is a great platform to introduce new articles and information.

Follow us on Twitter under PaleoSeti Magazine and our handle is PaleoSetiM

So without further ado, we introduce the first article of our new article- based concept:
The Silent Stones of Europe.

Sincerely Yours,

Herbert Eisengruber
Editor-in-Chief, *paleoseti magazine*



A so called "cage cup", the highest form of glass making. To this day it is not exactly known how the an-cients made this type of glass. Some even change color when backlit. Photo © Herbert Eisen-gruber

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Feedback and Contributions:
PaleoSeti Magazine welcomes feedback. We would love to introduce a "Letters to the Editor" section in our next issue. Please send your feedback to the above Email address. Please keep your feedback related to the PaleoSeti (Ancient Astronaut) and Lost Civilization Theories.

If you like to contribute an article to PaleoSeti Magazine, **please contact us at the email address above** including a short description of what your article will be about.
The articles in this issue do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publisher.

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The Silent Stones of Europe

Photo 1: The enigmatic Extern Stones near the town of Detmold in Germany. Photo © Herbert Eisengruber

Article by Herbert Eisengruber

Stonehenge. This enigmatic megalithic site in Great Britain is very well known even by people without any interest in history or archaeology. Europe has a wealth of megalithic sites, dating back thousands of years to the Stone Ages, many of them concentrated in England and North-Western France. Another "hot spot" is in the Mediterranean, the most famous certainly being the little Island of Malta on the doorstep of the African continent. Italy, Greece and other Mediterranean countries have their fair share of Stone Age remnants, but are certainly more known to the general public for its somewhat younger history during Antiquity.

Much lesser known are the megalithic Stone Age structures and remnants in Central and Eastern Europe. These highly interesting structures are the source of our interest in this and following articles.

Research amidst a difficult past

Today we want to focus on Germany which is a country with a rich, colorful, complex and controversial history. The megalithic and Stone Age remnants in this country are plentiful and every bit as spectacular as in other

Location of the Extern Stones. Map by Open Street Maps

Layout of the Extern Stones.
Map by Open Street Maps

countries. They are just lesser known. The main reason for this is the dreadful time of the Nazi dictatorship between 1933 and 1945. During this time of war, injustice and racism which climaxed in the biggest genocide known, a blinded and thoroughly misguided leadership tried to abuse the ancient sites in Germany for their sick racial agenda. And although this history is already 70 years old, it still echoes in the minds of many Germans today. On the one hand, there is still an "underground" right wing movement present, which continues to abuse the ancient sites (especially the Extern Stones, which we will talk about later) for their insane racial agendas. Due to strict laws in modern Germany which forbid the public display of Nazi symbols and memorabilia, these groups are sometimes not easy to spot as some disguise themselves in "occult" and "druid" movements holding meetings among and in the vicinity of the sites. Meetings like these get bad press of course.

On the other hand, there are more harmless pseudo-religious "New Age" groups who celebrate their rituals among the ancient stones, usually right around the solstices. Since modern Germany has a tendency to be a relatively prosaic society, those "New Age" groups have a tendency to be seen with "suspicious undertones".

All of this leads to create a mindset of the "laymen" average German - who is not much interested in archaeology and history – of "better not talk about it".

I provide you with this background for a better understanding, as many readers from parts of the world other than Europe are probably wondering, "Why have I never heard about those sites, if they are this important". It's time to have a closer look at some of these sites with a modern, curious eye.

The Extern Stones

Near the town of Detmold in the German Province of North Rhein-Westphalia lies a curious set of stones. They are called the Externsteine or Extern Stones. The stones are a natural rock formation, an outcropping of sandstone. They are unusual as the surrounding area is largely devoid of big rock formations. Today the area is protected and only accessible on a foot path, which is also wheelchair accessible. There is a large parking area nearby, so the hike to the site is an easy one. The site is also only accessible by paying a moderate entrance fee.

Photo 2: The Extern Stones are a free standing sandstone formation and have been a center of worship for many millennia. Photo © Herbert Eisengruber

Standing in front of the Extern Stones is like standing

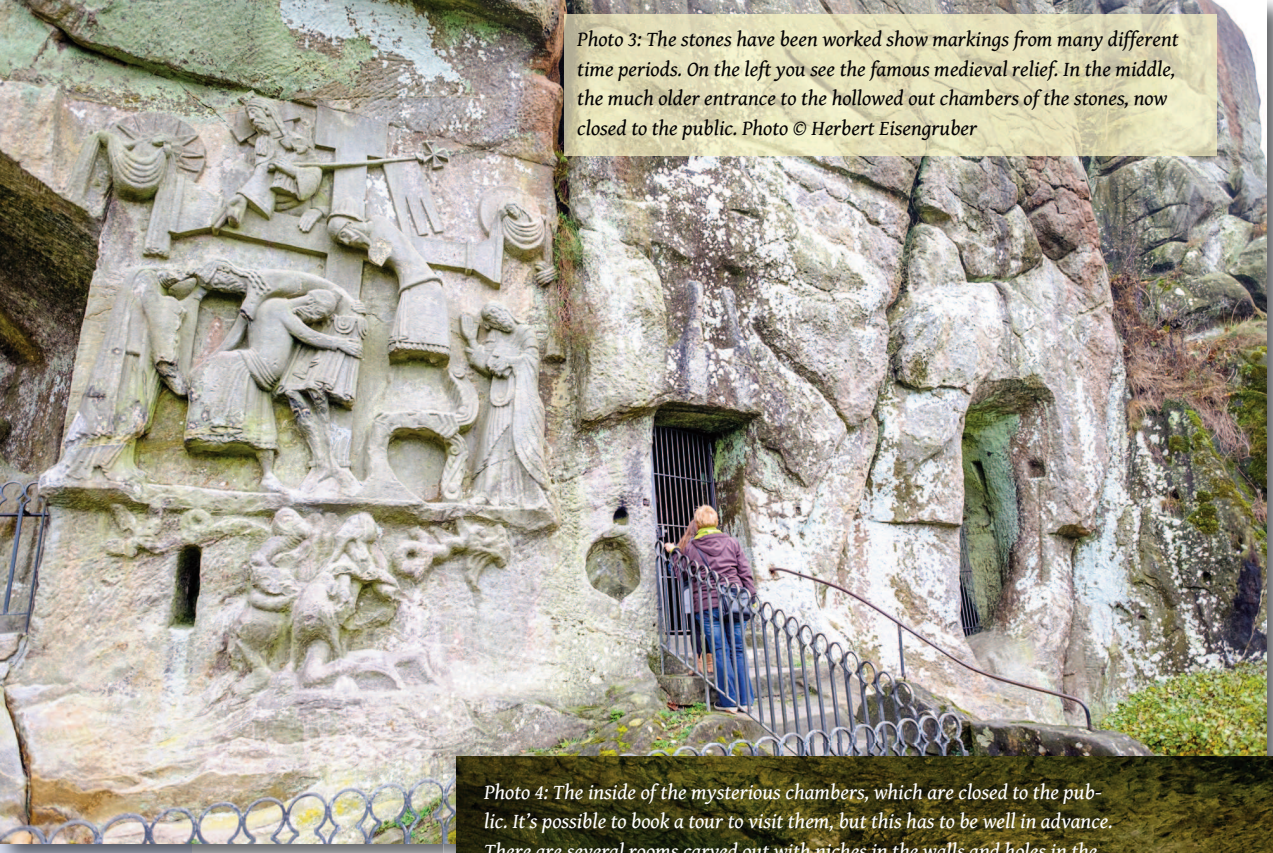

Photo 3: The stones have been worked show markings from many different time periods. On the left you see the famous medieval relief. In the middle, the much older entrance to the hollowed out chambers of the stones, now closed to the public. Photo © Herbert Eisengruber

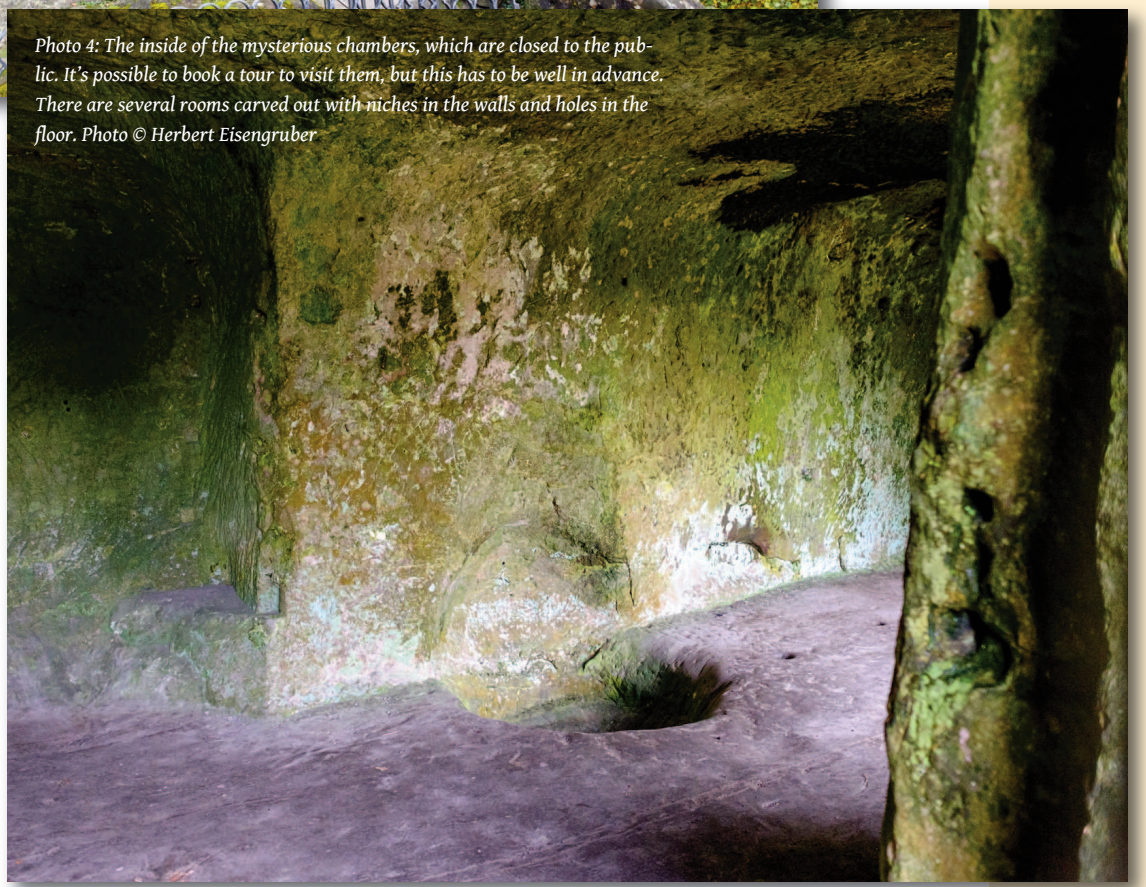

Photo 4: The inside of the mysterious chambers, which are closed to the public. It's possible to book a tour to visit them, but this has to be well in advance. There are several rooms carved out with niches in the walls and holes in the floor. Photo © Herbert Eisengruber

in front of a wall of weathered rock. It immediately becomes clear that the rock wall itself is - without a doubt - a natural formation. It's also clear right away, that the rocks show heavy traces of artificial workmanship, some of it so heavily weathered that one has to look closely to recognize them. Humans laid their hands on these rocks for many thousands of years! To many visitors, the "main attractions" of the Extern Stones are two things:

- The medieval relief showing Christ's Descent from the Cross [Photos 3,6].
- The fact that one can climb the monument to the top on narrow stone stairs and a "rickety" wooden bridge (which gives an extra adrenaline rush in conjunction with the height) on top. [Photo 5]

Many visitors call it quits after seeing those. I overheard a conversation about the stones not being "that spectacular" at all.

I humbly disagree. The Extern Stones are truly spectacular, and as we will see, only the well-traveled will fully appreciate them.

As I explained earlier, there is a big problem with dating the stones, as they have been abused in the past (and the present) for political and ideological reasons. In the 1930s, the Nazis tried to prove that the site was some kind of ancient Germanic "navel of the world" for their abusive, racial ideologies. Today, the opposite is true and all of the stone works that are evident at the site are pretty much attributed to the medieval times after approximately 1000AD. It is acknowledged, that Paleolithic stone tools have been found, which date to 10500BC, but nothing else of significance. Wikipedia tells us the following:

"*Archaeological excavations have yielded some Upper Paleolithic stone tools dating to about 10,700 BC from 9,600 BC. Beneath a rock overhang on rock VIII, microliths from the Ahrensburg culture such as arrow heads or blades were found. Evidence of fire sites was also found. The area was thus frequented by nomadic*

groups who used the stones as a temporary shelter.[4]:13
The site is associated with archaeoastronomical speculation; a circular hole above the "altar stone" in the Höhenkammer has been identified in this context as facing in the direction of sunrise at the time of summer solstice.
However, no archaeological evidence has been found that would substantiate use of the site between the end of the Upper Paleolithic and the Carolingian period (9th century). In the 1990s, artifacts found in the excavation conducted by Julius Andree (de) in 1934/35 were analyzed. Attribution of objects found was either to the Mesolithic Ahrensburg culture (see above) or to the medieval period, with evidence of occupation in the Bronze or Iron Age conspicuously absent: All the ceramic and metal items found were younger than the Carolingian period, some stone artifacts were attributed to the Ahrensburg culture...."[1]

Photo 5: Carved steps lead to the top of the weathered stones. On the way up the visitor will see mys-terious carvings to the left and right. Almost everything here was carved and/or altered over time. See also photos 7&8.
Photo © Herbert Eisengruber

Photo 6: This is the famous medieval relief "Christ's descent from the cross". There is quite a bit of symbolism in this relief and it is not without controversy. The "bent tree" was interpreted as an "Irmin-sul", an old pagan Saxon symbol and is a symbol of Christianity over paganism. Since in recent years the Irminsul symbol is often (ab)used by right wing groups. Therefore newer interpretations of this symbol in the relief shift. Many consider it now to be a Palmtree [9]. A good example how politics can influ-ence research. Photo © Herbert Eisengruber

Remarkable! According to this, we only find stone tools from ~10000BC or Medieval tools. That proves that in between this time the site was not occupied. Therefore, all of the stone works MUST be medieval!
What a logic!
Imagine the city of Rome would undergo

some type of disaster and gets forgotten for thousands of years. Now future archaeologists start excavating right where the Forum Romanum (the ancient part of Rome) or the Coliseum is now. With the logic above, the future scholars would have to conclude, that Rome was not occupied between ca. 300AD and 2017AD as no traces of occupation were found at the place layered above the ancient ruins. The modern Romans value their history and past and keep some ancient ruins untouched. It's a simple and logical process, which can be found all over the world. If a site is important, it will be protected and sometimes worshiped. Throughout history, times change and with it, mindsets. Some cultures are more apt to value their past than others. During medieval times, mindsets changed and many ancient sites have been altered and destroyed due to religious fanatics. That's why in Europe (and other places around the world) many churches are built on ancient places, some reaching back thousands of years.

Unfortunately, we see this phenomenon even today; just think about the destruction of ancient sites religious fanatics commit today in the so called "Islamic State". Although this "State" will hopefully be short lived, it will nevertheless leave a tremendous and non-repairable impact and precious historic artifacts will be lost forever for future generations.

I can only assume that modern scholars forming public opinion on the Extern Stones have to follow some kind of a political agenda. To say that there has been no human activity among the stones between ~10000BC and ~1000AD is so far-fetched and out of touch with reality, one can only shake one's head.

As always in situations like this, we have to "step back" look at the big picture and form our own opinion with logic and an open mind.

Over the last 25 years of traveling and doing research in the PaleoSeti and Lost Civilization fields, I came across many ancient stone works all over the world. Unlike many trained archaeologists, I'm a pure amateur. However, I do have an advantage: I'm not bound by an unwritten law prohibiting me from comparing different ancient cultures, which – officially – had no connection to each other. By doing this, I will not commit "professional suicide". With this knowledge on my side, I enter all the ancient sites I visit, and the Extern Stones were no different. I'm not affiliated with any political group, left or right, I interpret things I see and that make sense to me.

Photo 7: Stone carvings above Saqsayhuaman in Cusco, Peru...
Photo © Herbert Eisengruber

Photo 8: ...and their counterparts in Germany at the Extern Stones.
Photo © Herbert Eisengruber

Seeing the ancient stones for the first time, I immediately thought about the ancient stone works that I encountered in other parts of the world, especially in South America. [Photos 7-10] A closer look at the Extern Stones will reveal that pretty much everything here was carved, chiseled and manipulated in some form or another. Some of the marks are so weathered that only a very close look will reveal carvings at all. Some of the masonry must be thousands of years old. Mind you, the rock here at the Extern Stones is relatively soft sand stone compared to the granite and diorite at many ancient sites in South America, but the weathering shows that the site is nevertheless ancient and far older then medieval times.

Photo 9: More mysterious stone work in Peru...
Photo © Herbert Eisengruber

Photo 10: ... and the Extern Stones in Germany. The example photos of similar stone work could be expanded, but this will be saved for later articles. Photo © Herbert Eisengruber

It becomes apparent that this complex here at the Extern Stones must have been much bigger and more complex thousands of years ago, as steps lead into nowhere, bridges end abruptly and so on. The similarities to the ancient stone works of Saqsayhuaman in Peru are remarkable.

It would be too much information for this article if I describe every feature that can be found at the Extern Stones, so I want to focus only on the most outstanding.

- In the lower half of the site (towards the lake) one can find a series of mysterious rooms and chambers. [Photos 3, 4]

"The Grottenfels contains a man-made "grotto" of three chambers connected by passages. Above the entrance to the main chamber is a carving that unlike the others here is not a bas-relief, but simply a cut in the stone in the form of what appears to be a winged creature. It appears to have been intended to receive a relief made from some other material and then set into the stone. The main chamber is 11 m by 3.5 m with a ceiling height of 2.5 m. The side chamber has the same height but is 2 m by 5 m. In the main chamber is an inscription dated to 1115, indicating that an altar was consecrated here. The third room is the so-called Kuppelgrotte is reached from the main chamber and via a small passage from the outside. This room is quite narrow compared to the other two and, with its domed ceiling, has a more cave-like appearance. Next to the external entrance, in an alcove, is another relief, much eroded. It shows a standing figure, holding a sash in the left and a key in the right hand. This has been interpreted as a depiction of St Peter." [1]

- On the outside of the chambers there is a cutout in the rock in the shape of a human body.
- On top of the structure is what looks to be an observation platform with a round "window" cut out. This is known as the "Höhenkammer" (high cham-

Photo 11: The very top of the Extern Stones served as an astronomical observation post. The "rooms" here have been re-shaped throughout the millennia. What stayed is this circular observation hole. Archaeoastronomy is also a controversial among researchers as it was embraced in the 1930s – a difficult time in Germany [10]. Photo © Herbert Eisengruber

ber). It has been speculated that this was used for astronomical observations (archaeoastronomy) in the past. [Photo 11]. Although widely disputed today, standing on this platform and looking out of this round "window", it is hard to come up with another explanation then this being used for astronomical observations.

Before reading on, please note the following paragraph!

As I said before, research at the Extern Stones is difficult because of the political situation, and every hypothesis or theory which differs or questions the current views is immediately met with suspicion. The researcher is quickly put into the "right wing corner". I can assure my readers that this is not the case with me and my research. Parts of my family suffered

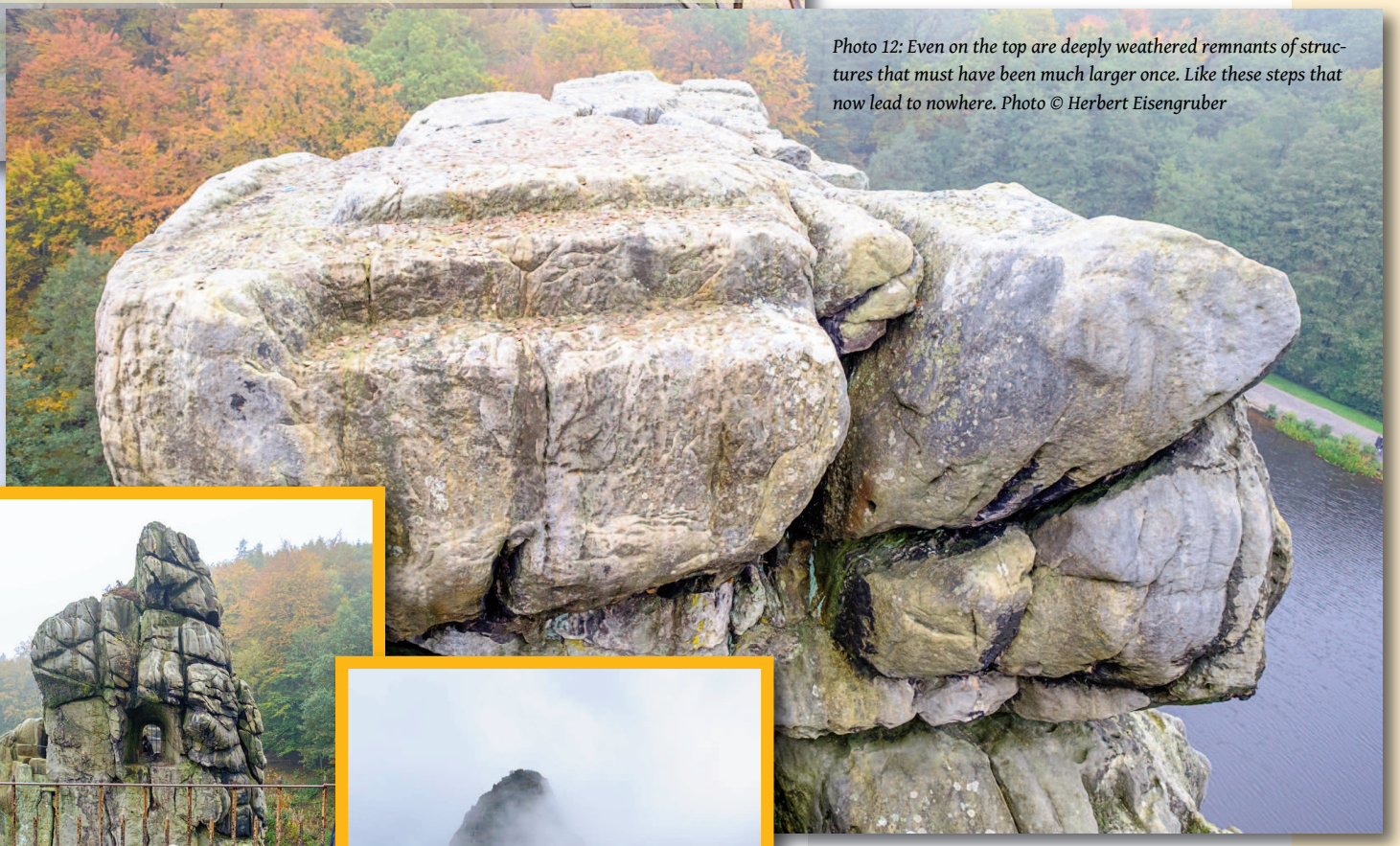

Photo 12: Even on the top are deeply weathered remnants of structures that must have been much larger once. Like these steps that now lead to nowhere. Photo © Herbert Eisengruber

Photos 13&14: Another similarity to Peruvian ancient sites. Top: The observation point at the top of the Extern Stones, Bottom: The observation point in Machu Picchu. Photos © Herbert Eisengruber

greatly in the Holocaust and nothing could be further from the truth than me wanting to spread right wing propaganda.

The controversy initiates from the 1930s. Wikipedia tells us:

Wilhelm Teudt was particularly interested in the Externsteine, which he suggested was the location of a central Saxon shrine, the location of Irminsul and an ancient sun observatory. Since the mid-1920s he had popularized them by calling them the "Germanic Stonehenge".[6]:69 Teudt popularized the identification of the site as that

of the Saxon Irminsul destroyed by Charlemagne.[16] Teudt was could refer to a total number of more than 40 publications on the Externsteine, including eleven substantial monographs, most of which he considered outdated.[17] In 1932, the area was excavated (for the

Photo 14: Kreisgrabenanlage Pömmelte. A reconstruction of a Stone Age structure. Source: Wikipedia, Photo by Torsten Maue

third time) by August Stieren (de) but no "cultural remains" were discovered.[6]:69

During the period of Nazi rule, the Externsteine became a focus of nationalistic propaganda. In 1933, the "Externsteine Foundation" was established and Heinrich Himmler became its president. Interest in the location was furthered by the Ahnenerbe division within the SS, who studied the stones for their value to Germanic folklore and history.

After the Nazis came to power, Teudt was put in charge of additional excavations at the site and appointed Julius Andree (de) to head the work done there by the Reichsarbeitsdienst in 1934/35 Teudt thought that the Externsteine had served as an observatory until its destruction by Charlemagne. He initiated the demolishing of touristical infrastructure (tramway, hotels) and the creation of a "sacred grove" or Heiligtum nearby. The SS used Serbian prisoners of war for the project. [1]

As I said before, modern Germany tries its best to distance itself from the dreadful time between 1939-1945 and understandably so. And everything that has been said during this time gets on a "ignore or disapprove list". But it is my opinion that by ignoring research or bending it in a "certain direction" just because some murderers and racists said something 70 years ago, is like giving them justification even today. Science is about finding out the truth, no matter where it leads us. Politics should NEVER influence the results of research.

In my opinion, it is absolutely clear that the Extern Stones are a part of a worldwide, ancient network of a technological advanced culture and have to be seen and compared with other ancient sites in mind. Here is why:

The Nebra Star Disk

The Extern Stones are not an isolated site in Central Europe. If the statement is true that the Extern Stones have been used for astronomical observations, for example, evidence should be found that there was a culture close by with this capability. And that is exactly what was found in

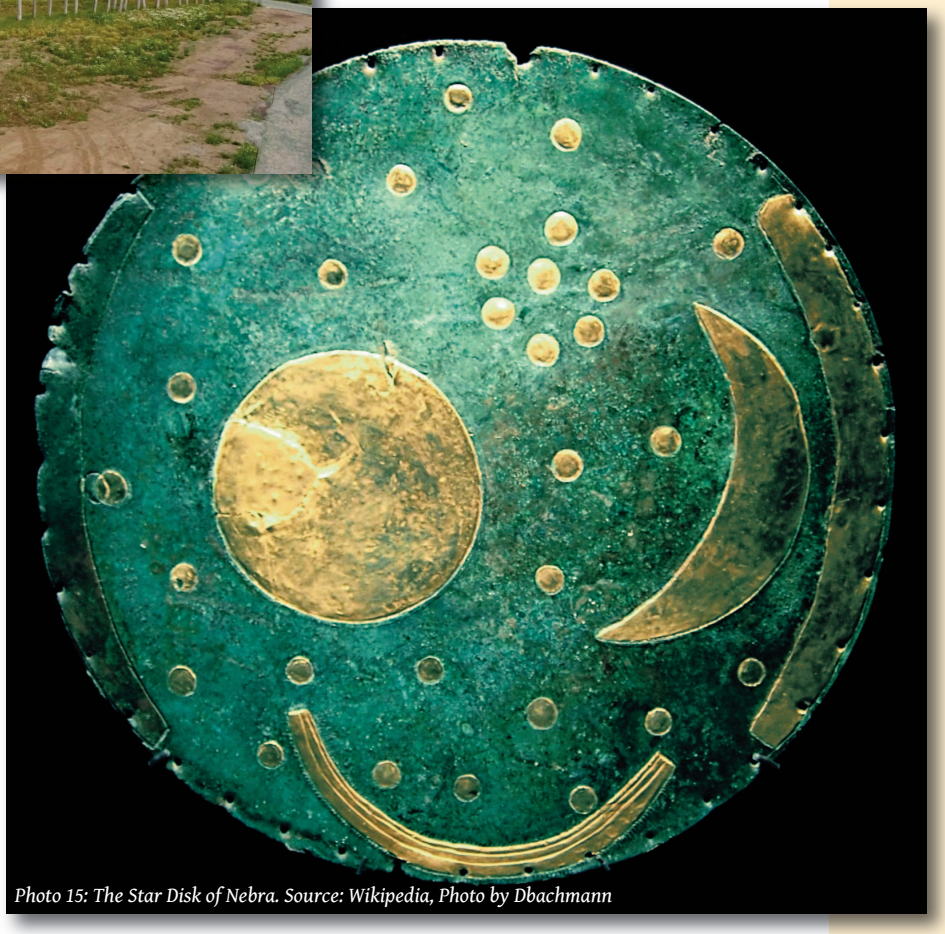

Photo 15: The Star Disk of Nebra. Source: Wikipedia, Photo by Dbachmann

the year 1999 about 220km (~141 miles) away. This discovery is now known as the "Nebra Sky Disk". This artifact was the source of one of the biggest archaeological controversies in recent years. Today it is widely regarded – even by conservative scholars – as one of the biggest archaeological sensations ever to come out of Central Europe. [2]

The complexity of the Star Disk and the astronomical knowledge it contains astonished even the most skeptical researchers. The Star Disk proved – once and for all – that there was a highly developed, Bronze Age

culture in Germany which had the ability for astronomical calculations and accurate predictions. Archaeologists are only starting to uncover more and more sites around the Sky Disk's place of discovery. One of them is the so called "Ringheiligtum Pömmelte" an ancient, giant circular structure discovered – also in 1999 – about 100km (~62 miles) north of the Star Disk's resting place. The site of Pömmelte is now reconstructed and open to the public. It is widely regarded as the "German Stonehenge" [3], although it was mainly constructed from wood. But the similarities to British and French sites are striking.

As most people are aware, Central Europe has an extensive recent history with an ever changing landscape shaped by centuries of immigration, building, destruction and construction. Not surprisingly, many of the ancient megalithic sites have been destroyed and forgotten over the centuries. Often, ancient sites like standing stones, stone circles and dolmens are known to the public, but get surprisingly little attention by locals and tourists alike. In Western and Central European countries there are so many other cultural attractions that the "old stones" carve out a sometimes miserable existence in many places. Only the biggest sites and finds like the Extern Stones and the Nebra Sky Disk draw a significant amount of visitors.

Dolmens, standing stones, stone circles and many other significant ancient sites are found all over Europe. A high concentration of these sites are found in Eastern Europe (and the former USSR) and many reports and images of giant ancient sites hidden away deep in the Russian wilderness start to appear on the Internet [4].

But back to the Extern Stones. If one examines the site closer, it will immediately be apparent that most of the stones have been carved and worked on. It is always extremely difficult to say when certain stone works have been carried out and what carvings are e.g. medieval or which are thousands of years old. The sandstone of the Extern Stones is relatively soft, but nevertheless the weathering patterns of many of the features suggest an extremely ancient heritage, dating back thousands of years. The oldest, most worn parts of the stone works feature steps that lead to nowhere, show evidence of bridges that once connected stones and are no longer there and niches and carvings that one can barely make out anymore. Sometimes the stone is cut razor-sharp and polished with laser-like precision.

When exploring the site I was immediately reminded of South American ruins in Peru and Bolivia. Especially striking are similarities to the stone works above Saqusayhuaman/Cusco in Peru, which I wrote about in PaleoSeti Magazine Issue 1 [5]. Like in Cusco, some features of the Extern Stones are puzzling, to say the least. Steps leading to nowhere, small niches are chiseled out, seemingly without any purpose. It is clear that some of the features are so old that they are completely eroded away and only remnants of features once prominent can still be seen. There are walkways leading into the abyss high above the ground, suggesting that there was once much more to this site than it presents today. Sure the rock at the Extern Stones is relatively soft sandstone compared to the ultra-hard granite of Saqusayhuaman, but the erosion patterns nevertheless suggest that this site was in use for thousands of years. Ancient legends of Peru suggest that the unusual rock formations above Saqusayhuaman are the result of the "Gods" destroying their "creation" by picking it up, turning it over and dropping it to the ground [6], [7]. Did something similar happen to the Extern Stones and other sites in Europe during the dawn of human kind? Did the ancient "Gods" destroy something they didn't want future generations to see in its entirety? Did ancient people remember that these sites were something special and worshiped them over the Millennia, by carving new features out and altering them over time according to the religious beliefs that were current to their times? By the way: This behavior didn't even change until today as all over Europe – be it Stonehenge, the Extern Stones and many other famous sites – draw a huge number of New Age believers and "Neo-Pagans" to them. Do people all over the world have a "collective memory" – some type of "historical instinct" about this ancient past triggered by the actions of the "Gods" – that draws them to these ancient sites? These are questions I sometimes ask myself when I stand among these ancient sites.

Mont Sainte-Odile

But Central Europe has many more surprises up its sleeve. In what is now Eastern France, about 20km (~12 miles) from the German border, lies the stunningly located Monastery of "Mont Sainte-Odile". Perched high on the hilltops of the Vosgese Mountains, it guards the secret of a mysterious past. Close by the Monastery are Megalithic remnants called the "Heidenmauer" (Heathen's Wall). This mysterious wall is a huge 10km (~6 miles) long construction with big blocks of solid rock. The amazing feature of the wall is how the blocks were held together with clamps. This method of construction is very distinct and can be found in many ancient high cultures, like Egypt and in South America. Especially striking is the similarity with stones I photographed in Puma Punku, Tiwanaku, Bolivia. The origin of the wall is still highly disputed among scholars. It was the common consensus for a long time that the wall was at least 3000 years old. Recently this was disputed by a group of archaeologists saying the wall

Photo 16: The monastery at Mont Sainte-Odile. Source: Wikipedia, Unknown Photographer

Left Photo 17: The mysterious wall above Mont Sainte-Odile. Source: Wikipedia, Unknown Photographer; Right Photo 18: The North American counterpart in Nova Scotia, Canada [See PaleoSeti Magazine Issue 4]

10km (~6 miles) long medieval wall was constructed with sophisticated methods (clamps), but did not make it in any of the history books or at least local folklore. Most other medieval structures in Europe are well noted in history books with somebody claiming to be the builder(s). But here, nothing! There are also no

is medieval and the clamps were made of wood. In a streak of "amazing luck" and "pure coincidence", not long after the theory was brought forth, a hiker found a bag of original wooden clamps. Those were carbon dated with the C14 method and the results published [8]. I'm sorry to be sarcastic, but I think this is Archaeology at its "finest"! To me it would be the a greater mystery that a complex

medieval traces anywhere close where similar construction methods (clamps) have been used like in this wall.
I said it before and I'll say it again: In a case like this, it's best to use common sense and draw your own conclusions.
Was the Monastery of "Mont Sainte-Odile" built on top of the remains of an ancient site, thousands of years old? Like the Central and South American churches that were more often than not built right on top of ancient Maya, Aztec and Inca sites?

The Felsenmeer - The Sea of Rocks

Another amazing site - this time we are back in Germany – is called the "Felsenmeer" (Sea of Rocks) in the Odenwald region. Here one can find an amazing display of granite rock formations. Upon closer inspection, one can find the so called "Roman Stone Quarry". It is so called because it is believed that the Romans carried stones for several building projects from here. But a closer look reveals stone works that can best be appreciated if one knows the ancient South American sites of Puma Punku in Bolivia and Saqsayhuaman in Cusco, Peru. In an amazing array of rocks, puzzling artificial stone works are scattered among the natural stones. If this would have been a quarry, wouldn't it be logical that the quarried rocks are easily accessible? The Romans were not stupid after all. But this is not the case at all. The rocks that have been worked on are scattered in very inaccessible places. It must have been quite a hassle to get the quarried rock out of there… The Romans were able to build the Coliseum, but obviously didn't know how to get things out of the way. Sorry, my sarcastic self got the best of me again! What if the solution is something completely different and this place wasn't a Roman stone quarry at all? It is possible that the remnants here – ruins don't describe the stone works here – are left overs of ancient buildings that have been destroyed by a gigantic catastrophe? The local folklore tells us that here in ancient times two giants threw rocks against each other and that is how the "Felsenmeer" has come to be. Is there some truth to this ancient tale? Was there a war between two factions going on thousands of years ago? A war that is described in so many other parts of the world, like India and South America. The similarities of the stone

Photo 19: Examples from the Felsenmeer – The Sea of Rocks; Source: Wikipedia, Photo by Armin Kuebelbeck

Photo 20: Examples from the Felsenmeer – The Sea of Rocks; Source: Wikipedia, Photo by Armin Kuebelbeck

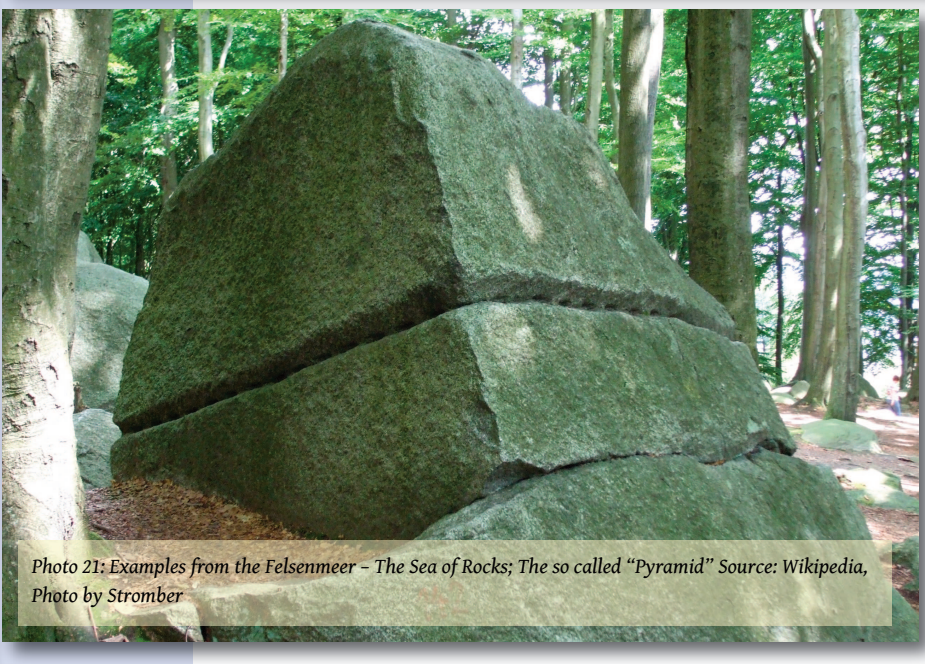

Photo 21: Examples from the Felsenmeer – The Sea of Rocks; The so called "Pyramid" Source: Wikipedia, Photo by Stromber

works around the world is striking. When does the official archaeology open its eyes and start comparing sites around the globe? We need this approach to solve the mysteries of the world. I'm sure of it. Until then, it's up to us amateurs to try and shine a light onto our ancient past and origins. The mysterious stones of Europe are numerous and more and more are coming to light. They are a piece of a giant puzzle. Let's put it together.

[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Externsteine
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[7] v. Däniken, Erich; Stones of Kiribati, Souvenir Press, 1982
[8] Willi Tegel, Bernhard Muigg, *Dendrochronologische Datierung der Holzklammern aus der „Heidenmauer" auf dem Odilienberg* (Ottrott, Elsass), published in Zeitschrift für Archäologie des Mittelalters, Issue 43, 2015
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In the manmade bell-caves of Bet Guvrin, Israel. Photo © Herbert Eisengruber

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